United Nations DP/DCP/MOZ/3

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
8 July 2016

Original: English

Second regular session 2016
6-9 September 2016, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Mozambique (2017-2020)

Contents

Chapter		*Page*
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III.	Programme and risk management	8
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	9
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Mozambique (2017-2020)	10

16-11876 (E) 140716

Please recycle

I. Programme rationale

1. For two decades, growth in Mozambique has averaged over 7 per cent annually, making it one of the top ten fastest-growing economies in the world[1], and indicating its potential for inclusive, sustainable development. Driven by investments in natural resources, particularly in the mining sector, foreign direct investment peaked at $6 billion in 2013[2]. The Government foresees investment in the extractive sector as the catalyst for industrial and manufacturing development that will lead to middle-income status by 2025[3]. While prospects for economic growth remain positive, falling commodity prices, delayed investment decisions, and rising public debt have exposed the economic and financial fragility of the country[4].

2. Despite progress towards Millennium Development Goals, economic growth has not yet translated into poverty reduction, and Mozambique continues to confront challenges related to inequality. Mozambique is a low-income country with a population of 26.4 million[5], ranked 180th out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. The 2015 Household Budget Survey indicates that inequality has doubled in the last six years and exhibits regional disparities, the north being the poorest. Gross domestic product per capita is low and 54.7 per cent of the populations live below the national poverty line of $0.6[6] with women disproportionally affected. In 2013, Mozambique ranked 146th of 152 in the Gender Inequality Index, losing 29.5 per cent of index value when adjusted for inequality[7]. Women represent 87.3 per cent of the labour force in the agricultural sector, but own only 28 per cent of land use rights[8]. Rural credit is unavailable to 76 per cent of women, who represent only 10 per cent of recipients of district development funds[9].

3. HIV and AIDS remain critical development challenges placing serious constraints on development by affecting the working age group and putting pressure on the health and education sectors. HIV prevalence is higher in urban areas (15.9 per cent) and in southern provinces (Gaza, 25.1 per cent; Maputo, 19.8 per cent) and that gender-based violence and gender inequality are strongly associated with increased risk of HIV infection[10].

4. The labour market is characterized by high unemployment (32 per cent male, 34 per cent female) and under-employment (87 per cent)[11]. Young people constitute the fastest-growing segment of the population, adding 300,000 job-seekers to the labour market annually[12]. Economic growth, mainly in capital-intensive sectors, has been unable to absorb a largely unskilled labour force. Moreover, the private sector is unable to capitalize on the economic opportunities linked to foreign direct investment, especially at provincial level. Consequently, the majority of the labour force remains engaged in subsistence farming and the informal economy. Limited institutional capacity in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policy means that investments have not always been directed to pro-poor economic sectors, or promoted diversification and industrialization. This has limited the development of an enabling business environment and the creation of economic opportunities

[1] International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, 2015
[2] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, World Investment Report, 2015
[3] Agenda 2025, Ministry of Planning and Development, 2003, and National Development Strategy, 2011-2025, Ministry of Planning and Development, 2010
[4] International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, 2015
[5] National Institute for Statistics (INE), http://www.ine.gov.mz, 2016
[6] INE, Household Survey, 2009 (Latest reliable poverty data available)
[7] UNDP, inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index, 2013
[8] Ministry of Agriculture, Integrated Agricultural Survey, 2012
[9] Ibid.
[10] World Health Organisation, WHO Statistical Profile, 2015
[11] INE, http://www.ine.gov.mz, 2015
[12] African Development Bank, African Economic Outlook, 2012

that promote equality and sustainable human development. An embryonic social protection scheme has been introduced, but has yet to benefit the most vulnerable.

5. Economic and environmental sustainability are emerging as key issues as the country becomes more dependent on mineral extraction. However, they are unlikely to create sustainable jobs. The traditional sectors – agriculture, forestry and fisheries, contributing 50 per cent to gross domestic product and providing livelihoods for more than 80 per cent of the active population – are not managed in an effective, efficient or sustainable way. Land clearance for agriculture and high dependency on biomass energy are resulting in deforestation, soil degradation, and loss of biodiversity. Other activities although important for livelihoods (illegal mining, logging, hunting and poaching) are not sustainable and raise environmental concerns[13]. The annual economic loss due to environmental degradation is estimated at 17 per cent of gross domestic product[14]. A more inclusive, pro-poor, and sustainable approach to the use of natural resources requires improved integration of environmental objectives into policies, plans and budgets across sectors. A shortage of qualified technical staff, weak environmental data and information systems, and limited monitoring and enforcement mechanisms exacerbate environmental degradation, perpetuating social inequality and conflict.

6. The Government has strengthened resilience, and annual disaster contingency plans are improving emergency response. However, sustainable and inclusive development remains challenged by climate change and natural hazards. Floods and cyclones are the most frequent causes of disasters, although drought has the greatest impact. The country ranks 3rd among African countries affected by weather-related hazards[15] and the Natural Disasters Economic Loss Index ranks Mozambique second most likely country to suffer economic hardship due to natural disasters[16]. Studies point to the intensifying magnitude and frequency of floods and droughts[17]. The dependence of women and children on natural resources makes them particularly vulnerable to impacts of disasters and climate change[18]. It is estimated that over 25 per cent of the population is exposed to natural hazards that disproportionately affect the poor[19].

7. Weak data and information systems compromise effective risk-informed decision-making, and high staff turnover limits government capacity to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. A community emergency response system has been developed, but inadequate networking of climate observation stations undermines its effectiveness. The absence of guidelines for disaster recovery and institutional coordination exacerbate the impact of natural hazards.

8. Democratic institutions and processes face significant challenges. Although multi-party elections have been successfully held since 1994, the results are always contested due to a non-consensual electoral framework and the limited capacity of electoral management bodies. Voter turnout remains low, below 49 per cent for elections held in 2014[20]. Electoral disputes can be a proxy for underlying grievances regarding resource sharing, social justice, marginalization and exclusion, and these have resulted in tension between the Government and the main opposition, Renamo, which has led to outbreaks of violence. The situation has deteriorated since 2014, and uncertainty caused by political tensions risks jeopardizing

[13] World Bank, Conservation and Development in Mozambique, 2015
[14] Ibid.
[15] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, global assessment report on disaster risk reduction, 2009
[16] Maplecroft Natural Disasters Economic Loss Index, 2014
[17] National Institute for Disaster Management, Responding to Climate Change in Mozambique, 2012
[18] Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action, national climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy, 2013
[19] Ibid.
[20] European Union Electoral Observatory mission report, 2014

achievements related to peace and development. Although political dialogue has continued since 2012, the underlying causes of the conflict have not been fully resolved.

9. The ability of parliament to effectively perform its core functions is constrained by the limited capacity of its administrative and support services. Corruption remains a concern: the country ranks 112th out of 168 countries covered by the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index for 2013. Access to justice continues to be a challenge, especially in rural areas and for the most vulnerable. Backlogs in court cases, inefficiencies in criminal investigation, and prison overcrowding emphasize the need for continued support.

10. Democratic governance processes remain fragile, and although opportunities for engaging with Government have improved, greater transparency, particularly in public financial management, is required to promote inclusive growth, eradicate poverty, and improve natural resource management to benefit all Mozambicans, especially the poorest. Progress has been made in citizen participation at local government level and in the implementation of the decentralization policy and strategy (PIPED), including in terms of financial management and planning functions, but this has not yet been accompanied by a significant transfer of financial resources.

11. Mozambique is a pilot country for the 'delivering-as-one' initiative, and UNDP has partnered other United Nations organizations towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNDP played a decisive role in the formulation and operationalization of laws and strategies relating to disaster management, climate change, conservation and the green economy, and supported the establishment of the first biodiversity fund. Taking advantage of its neutrality, UNDP contributed to the ratification of 12 human rights instruments, and Mozambique is engaged in the Universal Periodic Review process, indicating stronger government commitment. UNDP played an influential role in the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission. Two decades of support contributed to Mozambique being declared mine-free in 2015[21], which has greatly improved the lives of communities, eliminating fear and increasing available productive land.

12. Lessons learned show that UNDP's approach of embedding national experts in key ministries and provincial governments has contributed to the appropriation and scaling-up of planning and management innovations[22] and enabled local governments to implement national guidelines related to planning, budgeting and participation. Internal analysis indicates that community involvement in early-warning systems is critical for reducing disaster impact although resource constraints could compromise the sustainability of local risk management committees. Finally, the comparative advantages of the United Nations (a unique body of knowledge, a multi-sectoral approach, and an impartial, honest-brokering role) could be leveraged for greater impact[23].

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. Programme priorities have been defined with national counterparts. They align with the five-year government plan (PQG), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020, the priorities of the UNDP Strategic Plan, and the Istanbul Programme of Action for least developed countries, focusing on three interlinked and transformative pillars:

[21] Independent Evaluation Office, evaluation of UNDP Contribution to mine action, 2015
[22] National Decentralized Planning and Finance Programme, midterm review, 2013
[23] KPMG Auditors, UNDAF 2012-2016, final evaluation, 2016

(a) Sustainable and inclusive economic transformation;
(b) Resilience and natural resources management;
(c) Good governance, peace and social cohesion.

14. The programme is structured around the **'four Ps'** of the sustainable development goals (SDG) agenda. The theory of change suggests that an issues-based approach simultaneously promoting inclusive **prosperity**, equitable and sustainable management of natural resources (**planet**), and underpinned by governance systems that guarantee **peace**, stability, and social cohesion, is the most effective strategy for reducing poverty, improving living conditions and creating greater opportunities for all Mozambican **people**.

15. The programme will strengthen the focus of the PQG and other strategic plans on reducing poverty and inequality through promoting inclusive, equitable and sustainable development and economic diversification, thereby contributing to SDGs 1, 10 and 16. In alignment with the Istanbul Programme of Action, the aim is to make growth more sustainable and less vulnerable to external shocks, and to reduce potential conflict by creating greater, more inclusive employment and livelihood opportunities. Emphasis is placed on maximizing opportunities for women, youth, and the poorest quintile. The potential of women as agents of change will be explored to maximize impact on poor households. Sustaining inclusive economic growth will require natural resource wealth to be safeguarded through sustainable management and used transparently and equitably to support economic transformation and diversification that benefits poor communities. The vulnerability of Mozambique to climatic hazards will be reduced by strengthening resilience and recovery capacity. Sustainable growth and inclusive development are only possible in an environment of peace and stability. The programme will promote more transparent democratic processes, a culture of dialogue and democratic discourse, greater accountability, more efficient and equitable access to basic services, improved access to justice, and respect for human rights, which will reduce conflict and promote social cohesion.

16. The programme strategy, building on past lessons, comprises upstream interventions to address gaps in the legal and policy framework and implementation capacity, while capitalizing on the comparative advantages of UNDP for scaling-up best practices at the decentralized level. UNDP will use local and global knowledge networks to provide decision-makers with the information needed to improve governance at all levels, and will maximize its advantage as an impartial broker to support the sustainable development goals. UNDP will strengthen dialogue between national and local authorities, working to ensure that local authorities have the capacity to plan for, and implement, actions that directly respond to community needs.

17. Geographically, UNDP will focus on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces, where it has a long-established presence and strong relationships with local authorities, communities and civil society organizations. These provinces are exposed to natural hazards and the impact of natural resource extraction on both the environment and on local communities, which negatively affect sustainable human development. Other provinces where specific climatic and environmental issues exist – notably Sofala and Niassa – will also be targeted.

Pillar I. Sustainable and inclusive economic transformation[24]

18. Economic diversification, and the sustainable use of natural resources to promote resilient growth and create livelihood opportunities, are key factors for inclusive development and prosperity. Strengthening economic policy coherence, promoting a robust business environment, and improving data analysis, will support the economic transformation required to improve productivity and reduce

[24] Linked to UNDAF outcome 2

poverty and inequality. The capacity of national systems and institutions for policy coordination, targeting and implementation will be enhanced. Improved, gender-sensitive data collection, and analysis, will strengthen the monitoring and coordination of economic policy, facilitating the alignment of national plans, the sustainable development goals, and aid coordination mechanisms. Thought leadership, research, and advocacy for inclusive economic growth will direct funds, including those deriving from natural resources, to pro-poor economic sectors, creating an enabling environment for private sector development. A development finance assessment will identify potential partnerships to contribute to the goals, emphasizing private-sector funding opportunities in the mining industry.

19. UNDP will complement national and other United Nations Agencies' efforts to create economic opportunities that reduce regional disparities and create decent jobs, particularly for women and young people in rural and peri-urban areas. Working with key ministries as entry points[25], UNDP will scale up current interventions supporting inclusive business development and the promotion of viable value chains, especially for women, linking these to incoming investments. Districts where mega-projects related to extractive industries present concrete opportunities will be targeted.

20. UNDP will strengthen evidence-based trade policy and inter-sectoral dialogue to expand partnerships with the Enhanced Integrated Framework programme, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and Finland, to improve trade competiveness. This will be complemented by strengthening the capacity of local institutions, equipping the local labour force (especially youth and women) and local entrepreneurs with the business development and management skills to seize business and job creation opportunities. These efforts will support local economic development planning and the creation of coordination and dialogue mechanisms for public-private partnerships. UNDP will link current United Nations efforts on social protection to South-South cooperation opportunities in Brazil and South Africa, to highlight best practices relating to cash transfers and community works schemes.

Pillar II: Resilience and natural resources management[26]

21. Sustaining inclusive growth involves safeguarding the environment, strengthening resilience and ensuring that the benefits of natural resources are equitably shared. UNDP will increase resilience and improve natural resource management through enhancing the capacities of national institutions contributing to the sustainable development goals agenda[27]. Interventions will target women and youth in districts where climate change, natural hazards and natural resources management issues are particularly critical[28]. Innovative approaches, building on South-South and globally relevant experiences will ensure that beneficiaries are an active part of long-term solutions.

22. Information management systems for the environment, biodiversity, natural resources, climate change, and natural disasters, will be upgraded by improving data analysis and dissemination, strengthening national capacity for monitoring, raising awareness, and highlighting best practices to improve evidence-based decision-making under the leadership of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development. Using its strong decentralized presence, UNDP will promote transparent decision-making processes concerning natural resources management, land management, and population displacement, particularly through local planning processes.

23. UNDP will support the sustainable management of natural resources to provide revenue for local economic development and diversification and contribute to poverty reduction. Eco-friendly technology will stimulate the diversification of livelihoods and reduce environmental pressures. Promotion of a green/blue economy will prioritize investments related to the environment, natural

[25] Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development; Ministry of Industry and Commerce

[26] Linked to UNDAF outcomes 9 and 10

[27] Notably goals 1, 10, 13 and 15.

[28] Particularly illegal trade and poaching interventions, as well as piloting conservancies

resources and climate change, and revenues from non-renewable natural resource exploitation directed to the development of renewable resources. Improved monitoring of natural resource use and stakeholder dialogue will strengthen transparent, participatory management and reduce disparities and conflicts. UNDP will advocate for the recognition of sites of high biodiversity and their connection to the African and World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

24. The integration of climate change, environment and resilience issues in development planning processes at all levels will be reinforced, focusing on enhancing the resilience of local government[29] and communities, and strengthening preparedness plans with special attention to the crucial role women play in early warning systems. UNDP will work with the Disaster Management Institute to improve the coordination of emergency response, and continue to play a leading role in coordinating the United Nations response to emergencies and early recovery processes. Relationships with Zimbabwe and South Africa will be strengthened for a more effective regional management of cross-border river basins.

25. In partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNDP will seek access to global financing mechanisms such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund. South-South cooperation will play a central role in disaster risk and recovery, where Mozambique can act as both provider and recipient of expertise. Partnerships will be explored with Sweden, South Korea and Japan in the areas of disaster risk reduction and environment.

Pillar III: Good governance, peace and social cohesion[30]

26. Democratic and transparent governance processes that promote peace, security and stability, the protection of human rights, and gender equality, are prerequisites for prosperity and inclusive development. UNDP will strengthen democratic institutions and processes to improve accountability, lawmaking, representation and civic participation, and, through South-South cooperation, seek innovative approaches for involving citizens in public dialogue to support Government efforts to achieve SDG 16.

27. UNDP will improve parliamentary oversight of financial management and development plans to promote greater transparency in public expenditure and reduce corruption. Brazilian experiences with participatory budgeting will be explored. UNDP will advocate for gender, human rights, HIV/AIDS, and youth concerns to be more effectively considered in legislative and oversight processes through cooperation with the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries and the Organization of Portuguese Speaking African Countries (PALOP). Electoral bodies will be strengthened to manage free, transparent and fair elections, enhancing their credibility and conflict resolution skills. South-South cooperation and partnerships with the media and civil society will be sought to strengthen electoral processes.

28. UNDP will seek partnerships with the European Union, Sweden, and others, to improve the quality of participation and strengthen the role of civil society in shaping and monitoring the development agenda focusing on inclusive development and natural resource management. UNDP will promote the importance of inter-party dialogue, the media, democratic culture, and inclusivity for effective peacebuilding and conflict resolution. The institutional architecture for political dialogue and the capacity of civil society organizations will be strengthened to promote peace and social cohesion and sustain conflict resolution efforts.

29. Partnership will be sought with Ireland to consolidate the decentralization process and strengthen local governance systems to improve accountability. In alignment with PIPED, local participative planning processes will be strengthened to ensure equitable access to local services and mainstream climate resilience in local development plans. Support to districts will be linked to municipal support programmes of other donors to integrate UNDP efforts into a multi-donor

[29] Particularly in disaster-prone districts
[30] Linked to UNDAF outcome 8

programme currently being developed by Government. Inclusive growth will be promoted by linking the sustainable and transparent management of natural resources to local economic development and diversification, enhancing local employment opportunities.

30. Equitable access to justice will be strengthened by reinforcing legal aid and integrated services at local level and enhancing the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission, drawing on experiences in the Southern African Development Community. Experiences in Brazil and across Africa will be explored for alternatives to imprisonment. UNDP will support the coordination of the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review and will collaborate with United Nations partners to address gender-based violence. Women's rights will be strengthened through multi-sector mechanisms that assist women and children victims of violence. Work on HIV and AIDS will focus on discrimination, especially affecting sex workers, prisoners, adolescents and people with disabilities.

III. Programme and risk management

31. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

32. UNDP will work with United Nations partners and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure full involvement of national counterparts in all planning, monitoring and evaluation processes. National execution will be the default modality, with technical support and capacity-building initiatives to improve integrated programme management. UNDP will ensure compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers and, collaborating with United Nations partners, conduct macro-assessment of financial management systems and micro-assessments of implementing partners to reduce fiduciary risks and define capacity-building needs.

33. The programme is susceptible to a variety of risks, including natural and climate-related hazards and internal political tensions, which directly affect results; and to economic shocks, financial crises and geo-political tensions that could lead to a reduction in resources and economic instability. Risks will be monitored using institutional mapping and tracking tools, permitting timely corrective measures. Strengthening resilience to climatic and natural hazards is a central programme component. Implementation in climatically vulnerable areas will be programmed to occur outside the main cyclone season. UNDP monitors political developments and receives security advice from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. Promoting a culture of peace and dialogue is a key programme strategy to reduce conflict. To minimize risk, implementation will be sufficiently flexible to enable resources and activities to be quickly switched from areas deemed a security risk.

34. UNDP will reduce its dependence on core funding by diversifying its financial base. A 'finance for development' assessment will provide an overview of existing and potential resources and the basis for resource mobilization and partnership strategies. Mozambique is both a recipient and a provider of South-South development solutions. The country office will develop a country-level South-South cooperation strategy and explore partnership opportunities with Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, the PALOP countries, and the Islamic Development Bank. The mobilization of domestic and private sector resources will be further explored, and, pursuant to decision DP/2013/32, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

35. UNDP will ensure implementation of institutional requirements concerning social and environmental standards by performing project screening during the programme cycle and establishing stakeholder response mechanisms to address complaints or grievances.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

36. In alignment with the UNDAF and the government five-year plan results framework, UNDP will use national data sources for reporting on results and, with United Nations partners, the World Bank and academic institutions, support capacity-building initiatives in key Government departments[31] to reinforce an evaluative culture. This will facilitate data collection and analysis for assessing implementation of the country programme, the United Nations Development Framework, and the sustainable development goals.

37. Strengthening evidence-based approaches is an explicit strategy for promoting good governance. At project level, UNDP will strengthen the capacity of implementing partners to collect data on poverty, inequality, exclusion and the distributive impact of economic growth, especially at the local level. Spot surveys on employment and labour market issues will be conducted using information technology. Data disaggregation for monitoring impacts on target groups will be supported, and the country office will ensure consistent use of the UNDP gender marker to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making. Stakeholder participation will be promoted through joint field visits and programme reviews, and participation in steering committees, project boards and working groups[32].

38. A multi-year research agenda will produce policy and issues briefs, discussion papers and periodic reports, including the sustainable development goals reports. At least 4 per cent of the UNDP annual budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation activities to strengthen the communication strategy, advocate for the goals, and promote policy dialogue, including through thought leadership. UNDP will contribute to country team efforts to establish an online management system to improve accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency in 'delivering as one'.

[31] National Directorate of Planning and Budgeting, National Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Statistics

[32] Integrated programmes, partners, beneficiaries

Annex. Results and resources framework for Mozambique (2017-2020)

National priority or goal 3 (PQG[33]): Promote employment, productivity and competitiveness				
UNDAF outcome 2. Poor people benefit equitably from sustainable economic transformation				
Related strategic plan outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners/ partnerships frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of dollars)**
Indicator 1. Growth elasticity of poverty index **Baseline:** 0.47 (2009) **Target:** To be decided after Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2016 ***Indicator 2.*** Gini index **Baseline**: 41.4 (2008) **Target**: To be decided after DHS, 2016 ***Indicator 3.*** Employment rate, disaggregated by sex[34]	**Source:** World Bank **Frequency:** 5-yearly **Responsibility:** World Bank **Source:** Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) **Frequency:** 5-yearly **Responsibility:** MEF **Source:** National Institute of Statistics (INE) annual	***Output 1.1:*** **National and subnational institutions enabled to enhance economic policy coherence and implementation** **Indicator 1.1.1**. Extent to which studies assessing economic policy coherence, sustainability and institutional reforms to achieve the sustainable development goals are used by Government for policy development* **Baseline:** 1; **target:** 3 **Data source:** MEF; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 1.1.2.** Extent to which sustainable development goals	MEF/Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development (MITADER)/ Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC)/ Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MIREME)/ Ministry of	**Regular: 4,700** **Other: 6,900**

* Baselines and targets for these indicators represent a value on a 0-4 point scale that will assess progress according to predefined criteria. The scale and the criteria will be detailed in technical notes to be developed for each indicator.

[33] Five-year plan of the Government

Baseline: M. 68.3% (2015) F. 66.2% **Target:** M. 70% F. 68%	statistics **Frequency:** annual **Responsibility:** INE	monitoring and coordination mechanisms are used by Government* **Baseline:** 0; **target:** 4 **Data source:** MEF; **frequency:** annual ***Output 1.2.*** **Enhanced environment for competitiveness and public and private employment creation** **Indicator 1.2.1.** No. of people accessing business development centres annually in selected districts,[35] disaggregated by sex **Baseline:** 173 (disaggregation not available) **Target:** 434 (250 women) **Data source:** Business development centers' registers; MITADER **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 1.2.2:** No. of people benefiting from strengthened livelihoods in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza, disaggregated by sex [36] **Baseline:** 0; **Target:** 3,500 (2,500 women) **Data source:** MITADER; **frequency:** annual	Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC) World Bank/ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/ International Labour Organization UNFPA/United Nations Industrial Development Organization	

[34] Strategic plan integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) indicator 1.1

[35] Bilene, Chokwe, Chibuto and Mandlakazi in Gaza Province, Nacala, Murrupula, Ribaue and Mecuburi in Nampula Province, Metuge, Montepuez and Palma in Cabo Delgado Province.

[36] IRRF indicator 1.1.1.B

National priority or goal 5: Ensure transparent and sustainable management of natural resources and environment				
UNDAF outcome 9: Most vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from inclusive, equitable and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment				
Related strategic plan outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Indicator 1. No. of hectares reforested **Baseline:** 20,738 (2014) **Target:** 48,000 ***Indicator 2.*** Percentage of state budget spent on sustainable management of natural resources **Baseline:** 0.45% **Target:** 0.7% ***Indicator 3.*** Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime[37] **Baseline:** 12,744,222 (2013) **Target:** 13,500,000	**Source:** MITADER report **Frequency:** annual **Responsibility:** MITADER **Source:** Budget execution report **Frequency:** annual **Responsibility:** MEF **Source:** Organic World Net/Forest Stewardship Council/Global Environment Facility **Frequency:** annually **Responsibility:** UNDP headquarters	***Output 2.1.*** **Mechanisms for natural resource management and environment protection are more transparent and inclusive.** **Indicator 2.1.1.** No. of gender-sensitive legal and policy instruments on natural resources and environment **Baseline:** 5 (2015); **target:** 10 **Data source:** MITADER, MEF **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 2.1.2.** No. of functional mechanisms for stakeholder consultations on natural resources and environment **Baseline:** 2; **target:** 4 **Data source:** MITADER; **frequency:** annual ***Output 2.2.*** **Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable and equitable management of land, natural resources, and ecosystem services.**	MITADER/MEF MINEC Korea, Japan, and Sweden UNEP/UNICEF/ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Habitat/World Food Programme (WFP) UN-Women	**Regular:** 5,500 **Other:** 30,750

[37] IRRF indicator 1.5.A.1.1

		Indicator 2.2.1. No. of management plans developed by natural resources management committees **Baseline:** 218; **target:** 320 **Data source:** MITADER; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 2.2.2.** Percentage of land use rights allocated to women **Baseline:** 25%; **target:** 50% **Data source:** MITADER; **frequency:** annual ***Output 2.3.*** **Transparent and equitable financial mechanisms support green/blue local economic development in selected districts** **Indicator 2.3.1.** Percentage of total revenues from natural resources management shared with local communities **Baseline:** 25%; **target:** 50% **Data source:** MITADER; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 2.3.2.** No. of communities in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza benefiting from natural resources management-related revenues **Baseline:** 42; **target:** 68 **Data source:** MITADER; **frequency:** annual		

National priority or goal 5: Ensure transparent and sustainable management of natural resources and environment				
UNDAF outcome 10: Communities are more resilient to the impact of climate change and disasters				
Related strategic plan outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change				
Indicator 1. Score on global climate risk index **Baseline**: 21.67 (2015) **Target**: 20.9 ***Indicator 2.*** No of disaster-affected people with acute food insecurity **Baseline**: 1,045,000 (Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition – SETSAN, 2015) **Target**: 2% annual reduction ***Indicator 3.*** No of deaths from natural hazards over a specified period[38] **Baseline**: 121 (2013) **Target**: 0	**Source:** global climate risk index **Frequency:** annual **Responsibility:** WFP **Source:** SETSAN Reports **Frequency:** annual **Responsibility:** Ministry of Agriculture **Source:** National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) reports **Frequency:** Ad hoc **Responsibility:** INGC	***Output 3.1.*** **Effective policy and legislative frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures** **Indicator 3.1.1.** No. of key sectoral plans that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management being implemented and disaggregated by those that are gender-responsive[39] **Baseline:** 0 (gender-responsive: 0) **Target:** 8 (gender-responsive: 6) **Data source:** MEF; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 3.1.2.** No. of local adaptation plans prepared and implemented **Baseline:** 0; **target:** 45 **Data source:** MITADER; **frequency:** annual ***Output 3.2.*** **Mechanisms for climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction are enhanced** **Indicator 3.2.1.** No. of disaster-prone	INGC/MITADER MEF/MINEC UNICEF/FAO UNHABITAT/ WFP UN-Women/ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) South Korea, Sweden Japan	**Regular: 7,800** **Other: 3,000**

[38] UNDP SP IRRF Indicator 5.1.A.1.1
[39] UNDP SP IRRF Indicator 5.3.1

		districts in selected province that have a risk map **Baseline:** 10; **target:** 53 **Data source:** INGC; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 3.2.2.** No. of river basins in districts in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza with functional flood early-warning systems. **Baseline:** 3; **target:** 11 **Data source:** INGC; **frequency:** annual ***Output 3.3.*** **Increased resilience in selected districts to climate change and natural hazards** **Indicator 3.3.1:** Percentage of affected people in need of humanitarian assistance within the first 30 days **Baseline**: 61% (2015); **target:** 53% **Data source:** CENOE **Frequency:** Ad hoc (when crises occur) **Indicator 3.3.2:** No. of functional local risk-management committees **Baseline:** 507; **target:** 607 **Data source:** INGC; **frequency:** annual		

National priority or goal 1: Consolidate national unity, peace and sovereignty				
UNDAF outcome 8. All people benefit from democratic and transparent governance institutions and systems that ensure peace consolidation, human rights and equitable service delivery.				
Related strategic plan outcome 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
Indicator 1. Voter turnout in parliamentary elections[40] **Baseline**: 48,84% **Target**: 58% ***Indicator 2.*** Open budget index value[41] **Baseline**: 38 (2015) **Target**: 45 ***Indicator 3:*** Overall ranking in the Mo Ibrahim African Governance index **Baseline**: 52.3 (2015) **Target**: 54	**Source:** National Elections Commission reports **Frequency:** Ad hoc **Responsibility:** Country office **Source:** International Budget Partnership **Frequency:** Bi-annual **Responsibility:** Country office **Source:** Mo Ibrahim Foundation **Frequency:** annual **Responsibility:** Country office	***Output 4.1.*** **Mechanisms that promote a culture of peace and dialogue strengthened** **Indicator 4.1.1:** No. of institutions and civil society organizations that promote a culture of peace programmes **Baseline:** 1; **target:** 4; **Data source:** Ministry of Justice (MOJ); **frequency:** annual **Indicator 4.1.2.** Percentage of agreed Development Observatory (DO) recommendations on peace implemented **Baseline:** 0%; **target:** 40% **Data source:** DO reports, PES Monitoring reports; **frequency:** annual ***Output 4.2.*** **Parliament and electoral management bodies enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation**	MEF/National Assembly/ National Electoral Commission/ STAE MINEC MOJ/NHRC UN-Women/ UNFPA UNAIDS/UNICEF UNHCR Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, United Kingdom	**Regular: 13,556**

[40] IRRF indicator 2.2
[41] IRRF indicator 2.1.A.1.1

		Indicator 4.2.1: Extent to which Parliament has improved administrative and human resources capacities required to discharge its mandates in relation to lawmaking, oversight and representation*[42] **Baseline:** 1; **target:** 3 **Data source:** General secretariat reports **Frequency**: annual **Indicator 4.2.2.** No. of electors registered for presidential and parliamentary elections[43] **Baseline:** 10,964,978; **target:** 14,000,000 **Data source:** CNE **Frequency:** Ad hoc (when elections occur) ***Output 4.3.*** **Frameworks and processes for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development enhanced** **Indicator 4.3.1:** Extent to which capacity for civic engagement in development issues has strengthened[44] **Baseline:** 1; **target:** 3 **Data source:** MEF; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 4.3.2.** Percentage of female		

[42] IRRF indicator 2.1.1.A
[43] IRRF indicator 2.1.2
[44] IRRF indicator 2.4.1

		participants in district consultative council meetings in Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. **Baseline:** 30%; **target:** 40%; **Data source:** Ministry of State Administration **Frequency:** annual ***Output 4.4.*** **Decentralization process and local governance systems enhanced to improve service delivery** **Indicator 4.4.1.** Average score in the district government performance monitoring system (SMODD). **Baseline:** 3; **target:** 4 **Data source:** SMODD; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 4.4.2.** No. of communities in selected districts[45] that report improvements to service delivery. **Baseline:** 26; **target:** 100 **Data source:** Centre for Learning and Capacity Building for Civil Society; **frequency:** annual ***Output 4.5.*** **Capacity of justice and human rights institutions expanded to provide equitable access to services.** **Indicator 4.5.1.** No. of people benefiting		

[45] Mandlakazi, Chibuto and Guijá in Gaza Province, Ancuabe, Montepuez and Quissanga in Cabo Delgado Province, Malema and Mogovolas in Nampula Province

		from legal aid annually, disaggregated by sex[46] **Baseline:** 137,931 (women: 57,710) **Target:** 250,000 (women: 120,000) **Data source:** PES monitoring report **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 4.5.2.** No. of regulations in existing laws that address discrimination related to HIV and AIDS. **Baseline**: 0; **target**: 4; **data source**: National AIDS Council; **frequency**: annual **Indicator 4.5.3**: No. of women and girls who benefit annually from integrated assistance to victims of violence **Baseline**: 0; **target**: 10,000 **Data source**: Ministry of Interior; **frequency:** annual **Indicator 4.5.4.** Extent to which National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has the capacity to fulfill human rights obligations[47]. **Baseline:** 2; **target:** 3 **Data source**: NHRC; **frequency:** annual		

[46] IRRF indicator 3.4.1.A
[47] IRRF indicator 2.3.1